

Quasi-Static Structural Optimization under the Seismic Loads

105

SMART

가

가

가

가

가 가 가

Abstract

For preliminaries to optimization of SMART under the seismic loads, a quasi-static structural optimization for elastic structures under dynamic loads is presented. An equivalent static load (ESL) set is defined as a static load set, which generates the same displacement field as that from a dynamic load at a certain time. Multiple ESL sets calculated at all the time intervals are employed to represent the various states of the structure under the dynamic load. They can cover all the critical states that might happen at arbitrary times. The continuous characteristics of a dynamic load are considered by multiple static load sets. The calculated sets of ESLs are utilized as a multiple loading condition in the optimization process. A design cycle is defined as a circulated process between an analysis domain and a design domain. The analysis domain gives the loading condition needed in the design domain. The design domain gives a new updated design to be verified by the analysis domain in the next design cycle. The design cycles are iterated until the design converges. Structural optimization with dynamic loads is tangible by the proposed method. Standard example problems are solved to verify the validity of the method.

1.

(KAERI)

SMART(System-integrated Modular Advanced Reactor) (reactor vessel assembly) .[1]

.[2]

(NSSS)

가 (postulated events)

가 가

가

(time history)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

.[3]

가

가

가

(reliability)

가

가

가 .[4,5]

가

가

가

가

.[6]

가

가

ANSYS 가

GENESIS 가

2. 가

가

가

가

“

”

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{b})\ddot{\mathbf{d}}(t) + \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{b})\mathbf{d}(t) = \mathbf{f}(t) = \{0 \cdots 0 f_i \cdots f_{i+l-1} 0 \cdots 0\}^T \quad (1)$$

\mathbf{M} , \mathbf{d} , \mathbf{K} , \mathbf{b} , \mathbf{f} , l

$$\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{b})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{s} \quad (2)$$

\mathbf{x} , \mathbf{s} , t_a , 가 \mathbf{s}

$$\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{K}\mathbf{d}(t_a) \quad (3)$$

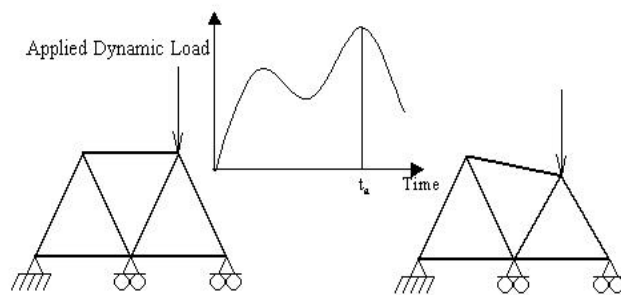


Fig. 1 The structure under dynamic load at a certain time

Fig. 1

7

t_a

$$\mathbf{d}(t_a) \quad (1)$$

(2) \mathbf{x}

(3)

(3)

\mathbf{s}

가

(3)

가

(3)

가

가
가 .[9]

가

가

가

가

가

(3)

(1)

(3)

$$\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{f}(t) - \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{b})\ddot{\mathbf{d}}(t)$$

(4)

(3)

(4)

가

가

가

가

가

$\mathbf{f}(t)$

가

(4)

가

가

가

3.

가

가

가

가

Fig. 2

가

가

Fig. 1

. Fig. 1

Fig. 3

- STEP 1. ()
- STEP 2.
- STEP 3. 가 ((3) 가)
- STEP 4. 가 ()
- STEP 5. ()
- STEP 6. STEP 2 ~ STEP 5

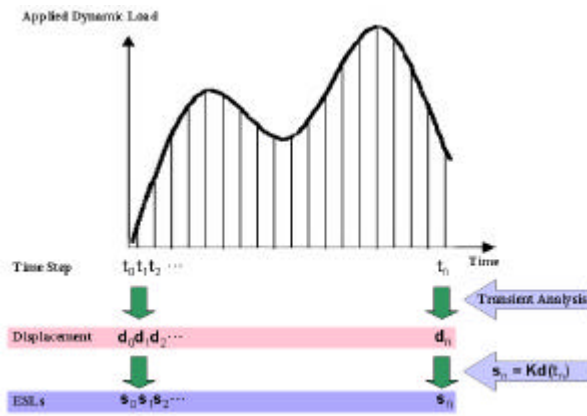


Fig. 3 A diagram for the proposed quasi-static optimization technique

Find Design Variables

Minimize $F(\mathbf{b})$

subject to $\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{b})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{s}_i(\mathbf{b})$ (5)

$(i = 1, \dots, \text{No. of time steps})$

$\Phi(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{x})_j \leq 0$

$(j = 1, \dots, \text{No. of constraints})$

(5)

가

$$\mathbf{e}_i = \frac{\|b_i - b_{i-1}\|}{\|b_i\|} \leq \mathbf{e}_0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, \text{No. of desin cycles}) \quad (6)$$

b_i i 가 b_{i-1} $i-1$ 가
 가 가 가 가 가 가

4.

가 [8]
 가 , I
 (bending modulus), S , A I 가

$$S = (60.6I + 84,000)^{1/2} - 290, \quad 0 \leq I \leq 9,000$$

$$S = \frac{I - 8,056.3}{1.876}, \quad 9,000 \leq I \leq 20,300 \quad (7)$$

$$A = 0.465(I)^{1/2}, \quad 0 \leq I \leq 9,000$$

$$A = \frac{I + 2,300}{256}, \quad 9,000 \leq I \leq 20,300 \quad (8)$$

$$I \quad \text{in}^4, S \quad \text{in}^3, \quad A \quad \text{in}^2 \quad (9)$$

$$u_g = 0, t < 0; u_g(t) = u_{g0} \sin pt, 0 \leq t \leq \frac{p}{p}; u_g(t) = 0, t > \frac{p}{p} \quad (9)$$

$u_g(t)$, u_{g0} , p $p=30$
 rad/sec; $u_{g0}=1$ in. (25.4 mm) 가 ,
 $E=30 \times 10^6$ psi (20.7×10^6 N/cm²); , $\gamma=0.28$ pci (0.0077 kg/cm³). 10 lb/in. (17.5
 N/cm) 가

4.1 One-Story One-Bay Frame

Fig. 4 portal frame

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{가} & 3 & & & & 2 \\
 & d_1, & 3 & & d_2 & & 1, 2 \\
 & & & & & & 0 \sim 0.315 \\
 & & & & & & 160 & \text{가} & 160
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Minimize} & & \text{weight} \\
 & \text{subject to} & & |s_{\max}| < 30,000 \text{ psi} (20,700 \text{ N/cm}^2) \\
 & & & |u_{\max}| < 3 \text{ inch} (76 \text{ mm}) \\
 & & & \omega_f > 60 \text{ rad/sec.} \\
 & & & 290 \text{ in}^4 (12,070 \text{ cm}^2) < I < 20,300 \text{ in}^4 (844,886 \text{ cm}^2)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{10}$$

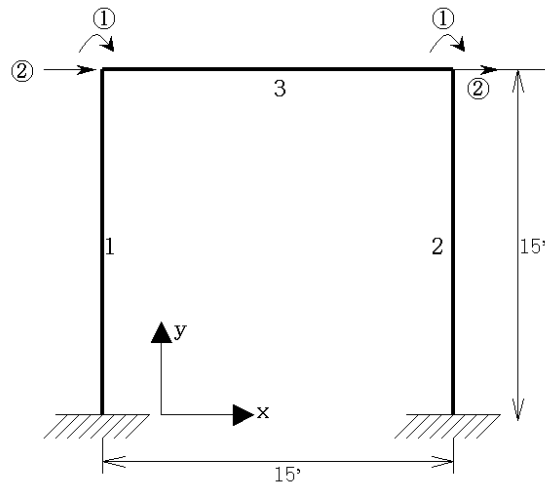


Fig. 4 The one-story one-bay frame

Table 1 [8] 가

Table 1 가

[8] 가

[8] Table 1 가

[8] 가

가 2

Table 1 The initial values and the optimum results for the one-story one-bay frame (in⁴, psi, in, Hz, lb)

	d ₁	d ₂	1,max	3,max	2,max	f ₁	No. of design cycle	Weight
Initial value	290	290	44120	41861	1.27	9.97		1,197
Opt	424.3	413.3	29912	29903	0.76	11.71	3	1,442
Ref. [8]	489	330	22536	√31619	0.77	12.03	11	1,463

가

가

11

3

가

가
Tucker conditions)

(Kuhn-

가

가

4.2 Two-Story One-Bay Frame

4.1

1, 2 d_1 , 3, 4 d_2 , 5 d_3 ,
 6 d_4 , 1, 3, 5, 6 2, 4 ,
 $d_{0j}=1,500\text{in}^4$ (62,430 cm^2), $j=1, 2, 3, 4$ 0 ~
 0.315 190 190
 가
 (11)

Minimize weight
 subejct to $|\mathbf{s}_{\max}| < 30,000 \text{ psi} (20,700 \text{ N/cm}^2)$
 $|u_{\max}| < 3 \text{ inch} (76 \text{ mm})$
 $\omega_f > 30 \text{ rad/sec.}$
 $290 \text{ in}^4 (12,070 \text{ cm}^2) < I < 20,300 \text{ in}^4 (844,886 \text{ cm}^2)$ (11)

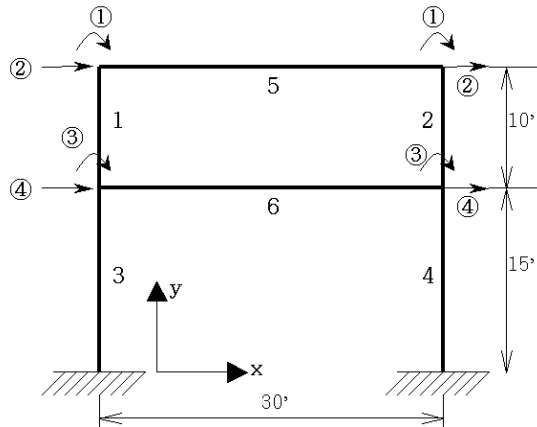


Fig. 5 The two-story one-bay frame

Table 2 The initial values and the optimum results for the 2-Story 1-bay frame (in⁴, psi, in, Hz, lb)

	d ₁	d ₂	d ₃	d ₄	f ₁	f ₂	f ₃	f ₄	Weight
	1,max	2,max	3,max	4,max	5,max	6,max	2,max	4,max	Iteration
Initial value	1500	1500	1500	1500	7.58	30.82	97.09	140.02	6656
	28256	28256	34500	34500	29043	39602	2.01	1.26	
Opt	1356	2624	1376	4196	10.03	31.24	102.11	146.69	8327
	26920	26920	27241	27241	29000	29504	1.55	0.82	4
Ref. [8]	1719	8378	1334	533	10.67	41.85	114.8	186.40	8380
	24306	24306	7297	7297	√30665	√32598	1.31	0.62	20

[8]

Table 2

[8]

가

Table 2

가

가

[8]

가

가

2

가

가

20

4

5.

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

- (1) 김기영, 김기영, 김기영, 김기영, 김기영, 1999, “
KAERI/RR-11888/98,
- (2) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code Section III, 1998, Dynamic Analysis Methods, Appendix N, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
- (3) Haftka R.T. and Gürdal Z., 1991, *Elements of Structural Optimization*, The Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- (4) Choi, W.S. and Park, G.J., 1999, “Transformation of Dynamic Loads into Equivalent Static Loads Based on Modal Analysis,” *Int. J. for Num. Meth. in Engng.*, Vol. 46, pp.29~43.
- (5) B.S. Kang, W.S. Choi, and G.J. Park, (2001), “Structural Optimization Under Equivalent Static Loads Transformed from Dynamic Loads Based on Displacement,” *Computers and Structures*, November, Vol. 79, No. 2, pp.145-154.
- (6) 김기영, 김기영, 2000, “
가
,” *A*, 24, 10, pp. 2568-2580.
- (7) Grandhi, R.V., Haftka, R.T., and Watson, L.T., 1986, “Design-Oriented Identification of Critical Times in Transient Response,” *AIAA Journal*, Vol. 24, No. 4, pp. 649~656.
- (8) Cassis, J.H. and Schmit, L.A., 1976, “Optimum Structural Design with Dynamic Constraints,” *Journal of the Structural Division*.
- (9) Möller, P.W., 1999, “Load Identification Through Structural Modification,” *ASME Journal of Applied Mechanics*, Vol. 66, pp. 236~241.